

Somalia

- Years of civil unrest
- One of the world's poorest countries
- No organized waste disposal or

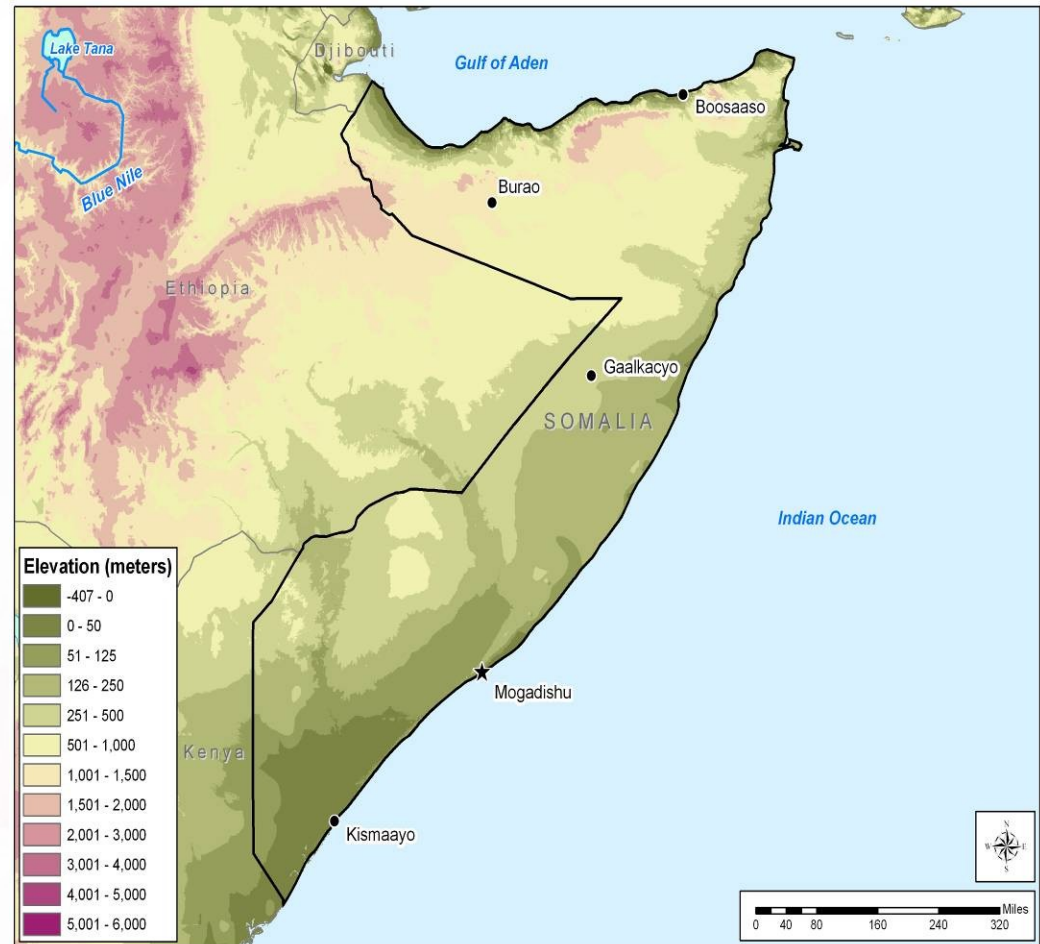


**Where in
the world
is
Somalia?**



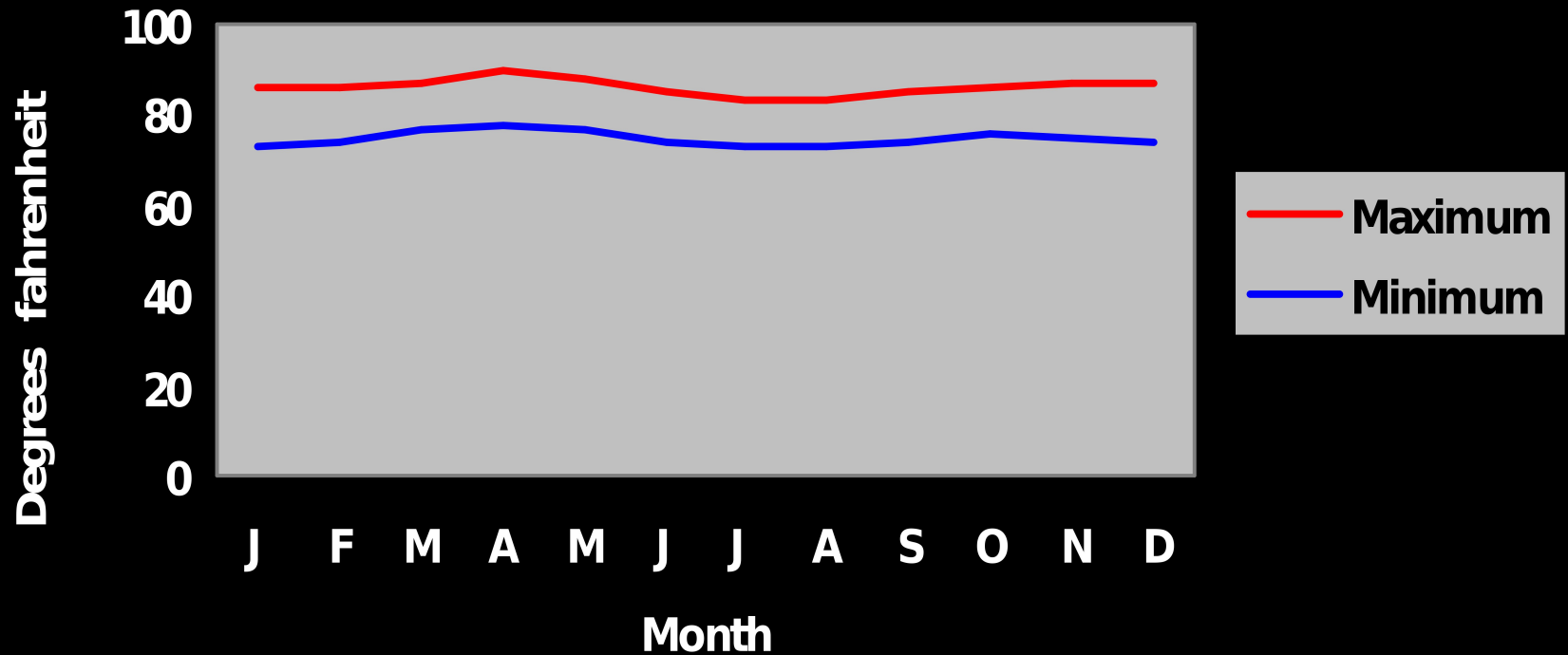
Physical Environment

- **Topography**
 - Mostly flat to undulating plateau rising to hills in the north
- **Climate**
 - Principally desert
 - Moderate temps in the north; very hot in south
 - Irregular rainfall



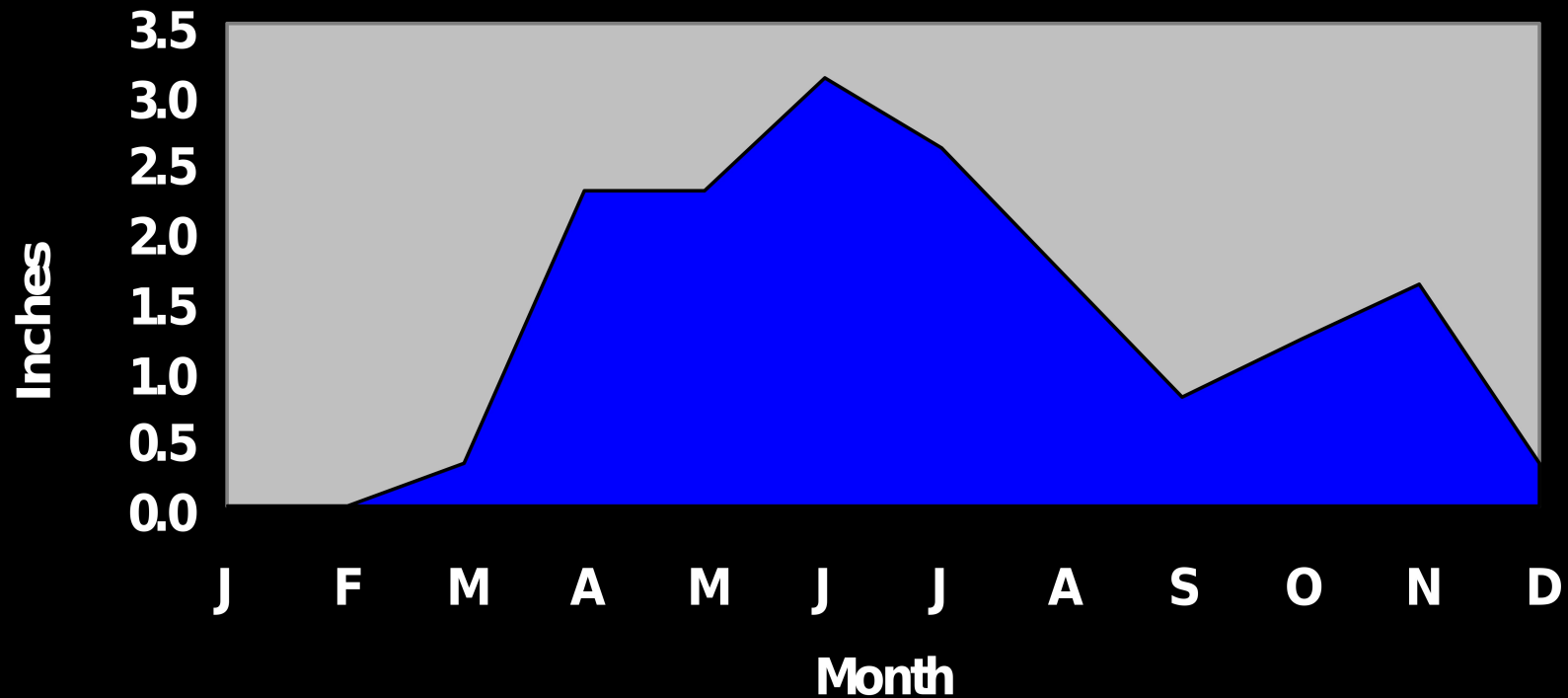
Physical Environment

Average Max/Min Temperature in Mogadishu



Physical Environment

Average Total Precipitation in Mogadishu



Environmental Health Risk

- **Greatest short-term health risks**
 - Consumption of food or water contaminated with fecal pathogens
 - Heat, airborne dust & sand



Environmental Issues

- Food
 - Fecal and chemical contamination
- Soil
 - Localized to specific areas surrounding waste disposal sites and a limited number of industrial facilities
- Water
 - Most water subject to contamination w/raw sewage
 - Limited drinking water treatment and distribution
 - Pesticides are used extensively on farms and may contribute to water contamination. Deformities in children have been linked to this type of contamination

Infectious Disease Risk

- ***VERY HIGH RISK*** for infectious diseases
- Disease risk will seriously jeopardize mission effectiveness unless force health protection measures are implemented

Infectious Diseases

- Foodborne and Waterborne Diseases
 - **HIGH RISK** = diarrhea (bacterial & protozoal), hep A/E, typhoid/paratyphoid fever
 - **INTERMEDIATE RISK** = brucellosis, cholera
- FHP Priorities
 - Deploy appropriate PM personnel and equipment
 - Consume food, water, ice only from US-approved sources
 - Operate food preparation facilities in accordance with Army doctrine
 - Ensure proper hand washing facilities near all latrines and dining facilities and enforce

Infectious Diseases Cont.

- Vector-borne Diseases
 - **HIGH RISK** = Malaria, Dengue fever
 - **INTERMEDIATE RISK** = Chickungunya, Leishmaniasis, Crimean-Congo fever, Leishmaniasis, Rickettsioses, Rift Valley fever, Sand-fly fever, Sindbis, Typhus (fleaborne), West Nile fever. Yellow fever



- FHP Priorities
 - Use DEET on all exposed skin
 - Treat field uniforms with permethrin
 - Use bed nets in field conditions, treat with permethrin
 - **Enforce malaria chemoprophylaxis as appropriate**

Infectious Diseases Cont.

- Animal-contact Diseases
 - **HIGH RISK** = Rabies
 - **INTERMEDIATE RISK** = Anthrax, Q-fever

What not to do!

- FHP Priorities
 - Avoid animal contact
 - No mascots
 - Report all animal bites and scratches



Infectious Diseases Cont.

- Sexually Transmitted Diseases
 - **HIGH RISK** = Hep B
 - **INTERMEDIATE RISK** = gonorrhea/chlamydia, HIV/AIDS
- FHP Priorities
 - Avoid sexual contact
 - Use latex condoms if sexually active



Infectious Diseases Cont.

- Water-contact Diseases
 - **HIGH RISK** = Schistosomiasis
 - **INTERMEDIATE RISK** = leptospirosis
- FHP Priorities
 - avoid unnecessary contact with lakes, rivers, streams, and other surface water

There will not be a sign like

WARNING!

**LEPTOSPIROSIS
HEALTH HAZARD**

FRESH WATER STREAMS AND MUD
POSSIBLY POLLUTED WITH BACTERIA

SWIM, BOAT,
OR HIKE AT YOUR OWN RISK

Infectious Diseases Cont.

- Respiratory Diseases
 - **INTERMEDIATE RISK** = meningococcal meningitis, tuberculosis
- FHP Priorities
 - Tuberculin skin test before and after deployment
 - 72 sqft/person and head-to-toe sleeping arrangement
 - Cough or sneeze into your upper sleeve instead of your hands
 - Wash hands at every opportunity
 - Avoid close contact with local population

Hazardous Animals & Plants

- Animals

- Rabid animals, snakes, centipedes, scorpions, spiders



- Plants

- Variety of poisonous plants

- FHP Priorities

- Do not handle animals
- Shake out boots, clothing, & bedding
- Do not touch, chew, eat, or burn unfamiliar plants



SUMMARY

- Physical Environment
- Infectious Diseases = ***VERY HIGH RISK***
- Hazardous Animals and Plants
- FHP measures are simple and effective
 - Use and Enforce
 - Will conserve the fighting strength

